

LOTS OF GOOD THINGS

In the Papers of the State Board of Agriculture.

GOV. GLICK ON PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Chancellor Snow Tells About His Chinchbug Experiments—Other Papers Read.

The state board of agriculture closed its 23d annual meeting last night, and to-day the agriculturists are homeward bound.

It has been a splendid session, lasting from Wednesday night, and the farmers generally agree that the board never held such a good meeting before. The results of the session are a matter of congratulation, for a happier session than that of Mr. Collier is scarcely to be had.

W. R. Sutton of Russell, read a paper on "Farmer's Institutions," in which Judge Sulon grew sarcastic in referring to the failure of the law-making power to appropriate money enough to make these institutions that benefit them should be to farmers.

Farmer Smith who has been in nearly every legislature, thought it devolved upon him to inform the legislature and he charged the citation of a single instance wherein the legislature had been negligent in appropriating liberally for the cause of agriculture.

The members, part of them, sang two selections, and then Mrs. G. M. Gott well read a paper on "Rural Life," in which she set forth the advantages and beauties of home outside of the city.

Mrs. Nellie Ketcham of Manhattan, spoke on "The Farm Home." She made a strong plea that the homes of the farmers should be made as attractive as possible in order that they may be a place where the children would like to stay rather than wish to leave.

Sensory Coburn read Dr. Shlier's paper on "Trichina" and J. W. Finley of Dodge City spoke on "The Effects of Prairie Fire on Vegetation."

John McDermott of Kansas City read an essay on "Beef Production," which closed the evening's programme.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chancellor Snow and Gov. Glick Head Papers That Start Talk.

The way to times when chinchbugs don't eat grass one by the month. Head that can't be eaten by the month. Plant a mat of grass. Get rid of the grass. Sufficient to indicate. Put up the grass. Leave him alone. Take care of the grass. Look around his mates. Until disease exterminates.

Kansas Cantata.

Chancellor Snow, of the State University, told the farmers about the "Results of Chinchbug Experiments." The first result he told about was the discovery that two of his three processes of bug extermination were impracticable. He said the bacteria disease did not work well, as is the case with one of the fungous processes. The other fungus process, he said, was working all the wonders that could be demanded of it.

Mr. Snow said the reason more good was not done by his chinchbug remedy was because some farmers were so disgusted in getting a few white bugs in a small box that they were disgusted and did not try it thinking it was too insignificant a remedy.

He wanted his remedy, which is free, used more scientifically and systematically. He read a letter from an old fogey who said: "The Lord sent us the grasshoppers and the Lord took them away. He will surely take away the chinchbugs when He has tormented us with them long enough." The same writer had put a large number of diseased bugs in a can with a lot of other bugs and at the end of the week only about one-third of them were dead, and he thinks they died of starvation.

Mr. Snow contended that his chinchbug experiments had passed the age of infancy. He used to think it was funny himself, but said the practicability of it was demonstrated by the fact that he has supplied 7,500 Farmers with diseased bugs.

Farmers' Experiments.

President Fairchild of the State Agricultural college spoke on "Experiments for Farmers and by Farmers." He said that farming was a personal experiment. No two seasons are alike and no two men farm alike. Too conscientious farmers farm a little more than gambling. They sow their seed and in return may get a crop and may not. True farming consists in adapting their crops to environments, knowing how to be blessed in the best advantage and adversity to result in the least misfortune.

President Fairchild urged the farmers to become experts in varieties of the grain and stock they are raising, and become intelligent by experiments. In the varieties they are best adapted to produce. He said that by so doing there would be many less unsuccessful farmers.

Governor Glick's Paper.

"Reform in Penal Institutions," was the subject of an article by Ex-Governor George W. Glick. He said this subject was one of importance to farmers because more criminals were from farms than cities due to the fact that the confounding and unscrupulous nature of their home training made them easier prey to the evil-doer, and more susceptible to evil influences than city boys and girls who have been brought up to avoid them. Mr. Glick said that the penitentiary is not a reformation but a place for confinement of persons who are dangerous to society. The regulations there are fixed and strict, and the fact that good behavior takes a few days off the sentence, leads many persons to be courteous. Mr. Glick favored the conditional pardon of persons on good behavior after serving half their sentence, this not to apply to persons serving their second term for the same offense, or persons serving terms for murder or similar crimes where "malice aforethought" was a part of the crime.

Many crimes, he said, were due to quick tempers and afterwards greatly regretted by the culprit. Quick tempers always did evils and always will. To extinguish quick tempers is impossible and he favored giving this class of persons a chance to rectify their blunders.

Mr. Glick said that "reform schools" do not reform; they merely restrict for the time being. He was not opposed to reform schools because bad boys there sometimes learned a trade that helped them to be law-abiding. He wanted each of the boys taught that means of livelihood to which they are the best adapted. Boys able to do anything well, he said, could always get work.

"I may be wrong in my suggestions."

Mr. Glick said in conclusion, "but kind treatment is the most potent factor in reform. I have reached these conclusions after a great deal of careful observation and study. I have had occasion to be brought into close contact during my life with some criminals. I find there is a great deal of common ignorance about the care of criminals, and I believe that my suggestions, if carried out, would result in great good to society."

Mr. Schrader of Johnson county wanted boys sent from the reform school into the standing army, where they will be under rigid discipline until they are over the "foolish period." He had known boys to undergo this treatment who turned out well, and who would have been failures otherwise. He said he heard more profanity in the schools of Johnson county than he ever heard before.

President Fairchild said the ignorance of city boys was shown by the question asked by a Topeka boy when he was examining a snail shell at the entrance of the capitol. The boy asked, "Say, Mister, isn't that a snail?"

The home of Mrs. L. H. Crandall was brightly lighted yesterday afternoon and the air was fragrant with the perfume of many rare blossoms. Pretty, and smartly dressed women thronged the rooms, and exchanged pleasant greetings.

The parlor where the ladies received was done in yellow. A screen of palms concealed the grate and big bowls of yellow roses were on the mantel and drooped in their heads modestly in nooks and corners.

The library was in pink. La France roses being used here, with bunches of palms, and pink shaded lamps.

Green and white prevailed in the dining room. A bowl of white roses was in the center of the table and strands of osmanthus hung to the chandelier. Palms and ferns made a charming background for the pure white roses and carnations.

Mrs. Crandall received in a handsome gown of black silk, and Miss Crandall and the visiting young ladies were pretty evening frocks. Mrs. W. G. Smyser, Mrs. D. C. Nolls, Misses Jennie and Cordelia Price, and Myrtle Jemmore, assisted in receiving.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. L. H. Crandall's Reception Friday Afternoon.

SOME OTHER MINOR SOCIETY EVENTS.

Items of Interest About Topeka People and Visitors in Town.

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Miss Stewart's Card Party.

Miss Bessie Stewart will entertain the following young people at cards this evening: Misses Norma Smith, Nina Stearns, Mabel Chase, Grace Van Houten, Vera Low, Lilla Sexton, Lettie Page, Edna Crane, Lizzie Hazlett, Flossie Moon, Mabel Knowles, Grace Weiss, Nellie Small, Mabel Quigley, Myrtle Davis, Grace Lemon, Lillian Whillcock, and Misses John Leafley, Arthur Van Vleet, Bert and Harry Hazlett, John Dixon, Frank Sheldon, Howard Wood, Dean Low, Chas. Kesler, David Lakin, Frank Oliver, Clyde Grubbs, Walter Smith, Ed Dennis, Will Wadsworth and Dave Harvey.

The "Jolly Jokers."

Miss Mabel Jordan entertained the Jolly Jokers last evening at her home in Oakland. All spent a very enjoyable evening. Those present were as follows:

Misses Mattie Stockwell, May Aument, Myrtle Williams, Ida Soule, Maude Robins, Maggie Backus, Kitte Buzick, Carrie Quilliet, Bertie Davis, Fannie Jenkins, Fannie Eshom, Cora Backus, Misses Robert Pond, Albert Graham, Burton Buzick, Rolla Stockwell.

General Social Notes.

About twenty-three couples attended the Superba party last evening and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Watson's orchestra furnished the music.

Fred Haller and family left this morning for Ogallala to visit friends and relatives for a few days.

Mrs. O. H. Coulter went to Lecompton this afternoon to install the officers of the Women's Relief corps. She was accompanied by Mrs. Dora Gandy.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. B. Beck and son, and Mr. Ed Marx have returned to Great Bend.

A. C. Goodrich of Kansas City, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. S. Mintz has returned to St. Louis.

Miss Nellie Hicks left today for Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Norma Smith returned Thursday from a visit in Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Holcraft leave tomorrow for San Jose, California.

Elder T. P. Rhodes went to Chicago yesterday.

Joe Krieger and Charles Tipton attended the fraternity party in Lawrence last evening.

E. A. Barber left today for Philadelphia.

Mrs. Gillett and Mrs. W. K. Dwyer, who have been the guests of Mrs. A. H. Connelly, have returned to their homes in Chicago and New York.

Burr Lakin is very sick with pneumonia.

Mrs. E. W. Polk Dexter entertained a few friends last evening.

Miss Mamie Stacy went to Junction City today to visit for a week.

Mrs. Geo. Stumbaugh will join her husband in Bloomington, Ill., tomorrow, where they expect to make their home.

Frank Wadleigh leaves tomorrow for southern California.

Mrs. Wm. Thrapp returned to Chicago today.

Mrs. A. F. Cheaney and son Kent leave in about two weeks for a visit in Virginia, Ohio, and Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bennett have returned from New York.

Beth Furman has been elected editor-in-chief of the Williams college "Weekly."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blood Smith leave tomorrow for Chicago to spend a week.

Sam Green of St. Louis, was in town Thursday.

Miss Matie Jones returned to Leavenworth yesterday.

E. F. Ware is in Fort Scott.

Several skating parties were on Soldier creek last evening, and on Thursday a party went to Vineyard.

Miss Edie Black has returned to her home in Olathe.

Willis Gleed is in Wichita.

A. C. McArthur of Lawrence was in town yesterday.

Norris Levi has returned to Chicago.

Miss Edith Cole entertained three tables at cards Wednesday evening.

M. E. Jones left today for Peoria, Illinoian.

Chas. Elliott will go to Omaha tomorrow.

After the song the extract of a speech of Mrs. Booth of New York will be delivered by the phonograph, and as the first thing it will say is: "Dear friends, we will begin the evening's service by singing Hymn No. —, as found on page — of the Salvation Army song book."

The idea of conducting a service with a phonograph is an original one with Major Sully.

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